MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXIV. | WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1808. | Number 1169.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, March. 2, 1808.

Revenue and Judicial Appointments.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G. F. Travers, Collector at Kodecondah.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. Higginson, Acting Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Masulipatam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.
BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, February 13, 1808.

The Honorable the President has been pleased to appoint George Strachey, Esq. to be his Private Secretary.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. G. KEBLE,
ACTING CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

February 16, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the establishment of the Cavalry depot at Arcot to be discontinued from the 29th of the present month; and the details from the several Regiments doing duty with that Institution, are ordered to join their respective Regiments.

The appointments of Superintendent of the Cavalry depot, Adjutant and Riding Master, and all others hitherto forming a part of the permanent establishment of the depot, to cease from that date; and the Horse Accoutrements for which Captain Davidson drew an allowance, will be returned to their respective Regiments, and will again be drawn for, from the same period, by Officers Commanding Corps.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Colonel Lys of the 1st Regiment of Native Fencibles to proceed to Europe on Furlough for three years, Captain J. T. Johnston of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years his Pay being discontinued from the date of embarkation; Lieutenant Bryant of the 7th Regiment of Cavalry to proceed to Europe on Sick Certificate, Lieutenant J. H. Crisp of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry to proceed to Bengal on leave of absence for six months, and Ensign E. Leigh of 2d Battalion 22d Regiment Native Infantry to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on Sick Certificate.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Promotions shall take place.

7th Native Regiment.

Senior Captain Thomas Francis Wright to be Major, vice Joyes deceased; Captain Lieutenant Alexander Balmain to be Captain of a Company vice Wright promoted, Senior Lieutenant Gregory Jackson to be Captain Lieutenant vice Balmain, and Senior Ensign Mark Morley to be Lieutenant vice Jackson—date of Commissions the 3d of February 1808.

Mr. Henry Mortimer, Cadet of Infantry to be Ensign, date of rank 27th June 1806.

20th Native Regiment.

Senior Ensign Thomas Crichton to be Lieutenant vice Gepp Invalided, date of Commission 9th December 1807.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following appointment in General Orders.

Captain G. E. Barlow, of His Majesty's 34th Regiment of Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Honorable the Governor.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
SEC. TO GOVT.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, Feb. 3d, 1808.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The appointment of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Anderson to the 2d Battalion 17th Native Regiment as published in the General Order of the 12th instant is cancelled; and he is posted to the 24th Native Regiment, and to join the 2d Battalion, vice Mitchell removed.

Cornet Fotheringham of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Newall, on leave to the Cape.

Ensign O'Hara is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 14th Native Regiment.

Captain Edmonds of the 16th Native Regiment will immediately take charge of the Gentlemen Cadets of Infantry recently arrived from Europe, and hold himself and them in readiness to march when ordered, to Cuddalore.

(Signed) T. BOLES, DEP. ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY.

List of Passengers proceeding to Europe on the undermentioned ships:—

PER AIRLY CASTLE.—Mrs. Lys, Mrs. Lane, —Misses Emma, Mary and Helen Lys, Caroline Breithaupt, Emma and Georgiana Lane, and Ann Elizabeth Wood.—George Lys, Esq Capt. Charles Heath, 7th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Charles Lister, 2d Regt. N. I.—Capt. Thomas Reed 33d Regt. —Capt. C. P. Clarke, 16th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Robt. Bryant, 7th Regt. N. C.—Masters William and Francis Lys, Henry, Edmund, John and Jessy Lane.

PER EARL HOWE.—Mis S. A. Charlton Mrs. Walter Grant, Mrs. Darley, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Wilkinson,—Misses Phebe and Jane Bell, Ann Mira Kinchant,—Lieut. Col. John Darley, 10th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Col. R. M. Grant, 19th Regt. N. I.—Capts J. Hilton, 25th Drags.—Capt. G. Warburton, 15th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Thomas Chambers, 6th Regt. N. I.—Mr. James Brooks, Mr. Henry Bristow, —Master W. R. and A. Charlton, Richard Henry and John Robert Nathaniel Kinchant.

PER LORD HAWKESBURY—Mrs. Rimmington, Mrs. Hutton,—Misses Jane Hutton, L. and I. Maidman, Captain Fraser, H. M. 94th Regt.—Captain G. L. Dyer, 83d Regt.—Lieut. J. Rimmington, 21st Regt. N. I.—Cornet R. Rashleigh, 3d Regt. N. C.—Mr Thomas Hutton, Mr. Thomas Kelly,—Masters Thos. Hutton, George Macintosh, and W. R. Maidman.

PER WORCESTER.—Capt. De Bergeon, H. M. Regt. de Meuron—Dr. W. Preston, and Master John Smith.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

On the 1st Instant at St. Mary's Church in the Fort by the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, Mr John Branson to Mrs. Martha Flood.

MADRAS DEATH.

At 10 o'clock, on the night of the 11th inst. Hector Shaw, Esq. Collector of the Zillah of Kodicondy, beloved by all who knew him. This Gentleman's Death will long be regretted, by the numerous friends he has left to deplore his loss.

Lately at Sea, Captain Wood of the H. C. Ship Worcester.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 9th Feb. at the House of Dr. Roxborgh, Botanic Gardens, Brigade Major Gough, to Miss Arabella Wilkinson.

On the 7th Feb. Mr. Benjamin Miller, of the Honorable Company's Marine, to Miss Elizabeth M'Innes.

On the 13th Feb. E. A. Roussac, Esq to Miss Mary Vrignon, eldest daughter of G. Vrignon, Esq.

At Lucknow, on the 5th Feb. Major J. L. Richardson, Commanding the 2d Battalion 14th N. I. to Miss Fagan.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On the 3d Feb. the Lady of John Cheap, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 8th February, the Lady of John Walker, Esq of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 12th Feb. at the House of Mr. Bogaardt, the Lady of Major Vanrenen, of a Daughter.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 13th Feb. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Anna Dowling, aged 15 years

On the 12th Feb. the Revd. J. D. Costa.

On the 14th Feb. Captain Robert Best, of Artillery, greatly regretted.

STATE of the THERMOMETER in Fort St. George, in a moderately exposed room opposite the Sea.

Date	A M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
Feb. 24	78	80½	82	79
25	78	81	82	79½
26	80½	83	84	80
27	79½	81½	82	79
28	79	81	82½	79½
29	80	81½	83	79
Mar. 1	81	82½	83½	80

ARRIVALS—Lieutenant Colonel Turon, Bengal Artillery,—Captain N. I. De Bergeon, H. M. De Meuron Regt. Capt. T. Whitfield, 66th Regiment, Captain J. M'Bean, 2d Bat. 13th Regt. Capt. Jeffries, Capt. Prendergast, D. M. A. G.—Lieutenant R. Barclay, Lieut. Charlesworth,—Ensign E. Leigh, 2d Bat. 22d Regt.—H. W. Hodges, 17th Regt.—Ensign A. Sibbald, 1st Bat. 4th Regt. Ensign P. Graves, 1st Bat. 10th Regt. Ensign Woodhouse, 2d Bat. 15th Regt. Ensign A. Mackintosh, 14th Native Regiment—Cadet C. C. N. Smyth, Cavalry,—Doctor Leather,—F. N. Balmain.

DEPARTURES.—General Pater—Major Scott 4th Regiment N. I.—Captain Thomas Stewarts, captain Frith, 13th Regt.—Lieut. H. Newall, 4th Regt. Cav.—Ensign James Noble, 2d Bat. 15th Regt.—Dr. Scott, 1st Bat. Artillery.

Calcutta,—February 8, 1808.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY, 8, 1808,

5th Regiment Native Cavalry.

Cornet David Herriott, to be Lieutenant.

Regiment of Artillery

Lieutenant Fire Worker Charles Hamilton Bell, to be Lieutenant

11th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign John William Jones, to be Lieutenant.

16th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign Gerard John Hendry, to be Lieutenant.

J. THORNHILL.
Actg. Sec. Mil. Dept.

We have the pleasure to announce the safe return to this port, from Prince of Wales Island, of the H. C. ships

Walpole,	Captain Sandilands,
Ceylon,	——— Hudson,
Duke of Montrose,	——— Paterson.

The Nancy grab Captain Earle, is also arrived in company with the above ships; they sailed from Penang on the 12th ultimo, and arrived at Kedgeree on Tuesday last.

Passengers per Cylon:—T. M'Gee, Esq. and Mr. B. Dowdeswell.

Passengers per Duke of Montrose:—Mrs. Paterson, and William Baring, Esq.

The Henry Wellesley, Captain Williamson, is also arrived in the river, from Madras, last from Eskapilly, also the Swift Schooner, Captain C. Donne, from Bencoolen, whence she sailed on the 16th December.

The following is a list of Passengers proceeding to Europe, by the H. C. ships of the fleet, now under despatch:

PER SURRY, *Captain J. A. Cumberlege.*

Mrs. Maria Wade,—Mrs. Greene, and four Children,—Mrs. Creighton, and two ditto—Madame Dayot, Mrs. Bromley, Thomas Graham, Esq. Captain John Rose,—Captain Lieut. Lew Lieut. Oto Clarke, 5th Regt. N. C.—Lieutenant Bromley,—Mr. James Brown,—Mr. Thomas Hessing,—Monsieur D. Dayot, Monsieur J. Dayot, and Mr. J. E. Bateman.

CHILDREN.

Misses A. Lennox, C. Midleton, Maria Wade, Mary Campbell, Mademoiselle Cecilia Dayot, and Maria Dayot. Masters George, Richard, and Robert Udny, Edward Cumberlege, James Rolt, James Howeson, S. Brunsdon, Thomas Savi, and N. Bromley.

PER LADY CASTLEREAGH, *Captain Thomas Garland Murray.*

Mrs. A. E. Farquharson,—Mrs. Ahmuty,—Mrs. Barker,—Miss Plumb,—William Farquharson Esq.—Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Mitchell, 24th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel P. Don, Quarter Master General,—Captain James Ahmuty, Artillery,—Captain R. Hodgson, 11th Regt. N. I.—Captain Lieutenant James Moor, Engineers,—Lieutenant Squire,—Mr. Hume, Assistant Surgeon, and Captain John Barker, Country Service.

CHILDREN.

Misses Barbara and Anna Grace Vanrenen, Jane and Isabel Stuart, Olivia Lockhart Hickman, Jane D. Hodgson, Sophia Ann Howard, Sarah and Bridget Gilmore, Mary Farquharson, Katharine Green, and Misses Howard, Patterson, and two M'Callums.

Masters George and William Prole, Arthur Colebrooke Forest, Edward Williamson, George Barber, Gilson Rowe, John Allan and Charles Gilmore, James Hilard, Edward Anstruther, and J. Peine Farquharson, James and William Grant; and Masters Bell, Barber, and Williamson.

PER CASTLE EDEN, *Capt. Richard Colnet.*

Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Ann Walter, John Rawlins, Esq. Alexander Stewart, Esq. John Shore, Esq. William Hickey, Esq. Lieut. Colonel John Owen 2d Regt. N. I. Major John Dawson, Mr. C. Todd, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. John Gibson, Mr. John Purrier, and Lt. Col. Eales.

CHILDREN.

Misses Georgiana M'Rae, Maria Charlotte, and Amelia Jane Wilson, Emily Catherine Oldfield, Selina Rawlins, Margaret Parker Berkely Keene, Anne Cooke, and E. Shore.

Masters W. Burden, Lamborne, Francis George Rawlins, Francis Walter, Francis Baring Keene, George Rattray, and George Cooke.

PER CITY OF LONDON *Captain J. Yates.*

Mrs. Anne Marsden,—Mrs Caroline Aubrey,—Mrs. Yates,—Mrs. Sandys.—Mrs. Francis Stovin,—Lieutenant Col. F. Marsden,—Major Armstrong, H. M. 30th Regiment,—Captain J. Tombs,—Capt. Thomas Anburey, Engineers,—Captain Robert Berrie;—Captain R. J. Latter,—Captain Sandys, 56th Regiment,—Lieutenant Yates and Mr. J. H. Askwith.

CHILDREN.

Misses Haria Haig, Ellen Mylne, Elizabeth Francis Stovin, Emma Margaret Stovin, and Mary Ryley.

Masters James Haig, Robert Partridge, James Grant, — Tombs, and Edward Ridge.

PER LORD DUNCAN, *Captain E. C. Bradford.*

Mrs. Ashton, Lieut. Colonel George Wood, Lieut. Colonel P. Black, Lieut. Colonel Thomas Greene, Major William Nicholl, Captain Cheape Capt. W. Thomas, 13th Regt. Native Infantry, L. Mackintosh, Esq. and Mr. Jackson.

CHILDREN.

Misses Marian Campbell, Arabella Thomas, Magdaline Hessing, Mary Louisa Finglass, E. S. Mackintosh, Ellen Green, E. A. Strettell, Louisa Cockburn, Harriet Williams, Fanny Maxwell, Sarah Byres, Eliza and Helen Sloane, Nancy Clements Brown, and Margaret Simpson.

Master John Augustus Hessing, John William Sutherland, Daniel and David Meseyk, Francis Fulton, Henry Clarke, George Charles Cheape and Henry Cockburn.

PER MARQUIS WELLESLEY, *Captain Charles Le Blanc.*

Mrs. Montgomerie, Mrs Droz, Mrs. Raush. Thomas Spottiswoode, Esq. Major Thursby, H. M. 53d foot,—Lieut. Hobkirk, Mr. Montgomerie, Mr. C. Dalton, and G. M. Taswell, Esq.

CHILDREN.

Misses Lydia Sarah Pattle, Elizabeth Spottiswoode, and Jane Sturt.

Masters James Alexander, William Sturt, Henry Child, and Furrcey Airouche.

Additional Passengers, per *Windham*:—

Mrs. Anne Breeze, Miss Marshall, Miss Emma Johnson, Miss Caroline Sharp, Master William Johnson, and H. Ramus Esq.

The Honorable Company's extra ships Sir William Bensley and Euphrates, which left their Pilots on the 23d January, had arrived in England in the beginning of July.

The Castle of Good Hope, which left Rangoon on the 1st instant, arrived in the River on Saturday.

The Ganjava arrived in the river on the same day from China, last from Madras, which place she left upon the 1st instant.

A ship was in sight to the Southward when these vessels passed Kedgeree.

A considerable quantity of Treasure has been brought to the Presidency by a rececent arrival from Bombay.

Ind. Gaz. Feb. 15.

All the passengers proceeding to Europe by the present fleet, left town on Saturday last; and the final dispatches were sent off from the Post-office yesterday, at 2 o' clock. The fleet is expected to get to sea in the course of this day or tomorrow morning.

The brig Eagle, Captain Webster, left Calcutta on Friday, bound to New South Wales.

The Matilda, Captain Ross, will sail immediately for the coast.

Captain Showers, of the Madras Artillery, & his Lady, proceed to that Presidency, on the Matilda.

Asiat. Mir. Feb. 17.

NAUTICAL REMARK.

Situation and Description of the two following Rocks, the autheaticity of which may be relied upon;

BALE OF COTTON ROCK.

N. Latitude,	5	18
East Long. (from London)	90	44

It is about the size of a large Room, is high, and has the appearance of a ship under sail.

The above account is from the verbal information, confirmed by the journal of a gentleman, who has been twice upon the Rock.

LE MEME'S REEF.

N. Latitude,	1	20
East Long. (from London)	94	20

The Reef is 8 to 10 feet above the surface of the sea, and extends about a mile from East to West.

This account is from the information of the same gentleman above alluded to, who was with Monsier Le Meme, at the time he discovered the Rock, and went upon it.—He afterwards saw it, and attempted to get upon it, but was prevented by a heavy swell of the sea.

We feel much satisfaction in giving publicity to the subjoined Correspondence, so very creditable to the parties concerned.

To CUDBERT THORNHILL, Esq.
Master Attendant.

SIR,

The Asiatic Insurance Society, in testimony of their approbation of the meritorious exertions of Mr. William Bartlett, Branch Pilot, in extricating the ship Admiral Aplin, from the very perilous situation in which she was placed, when coming into the river, in the month of July last, without whose able and professional assistance, the vessel would in all probability have been totally lost, have voted to Mr. Bartlett, the sum of £ 100 and under the idea, that it would be more grateful to him, by being conveyed through you we take the liberty of enclosing herewith, a set of Bills, No. 158, at three months sight, on Messrs. Porcher, Redhead, and Co. for the above amount, and which we request the favor of you to present to Mr. Bartlett, with the public thanks of the Society.

We remain,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servants,
(Signed) ALEXANDER and CO.

Calcutta, January 14, 1808.

To Messrs. ALEXNADER and CO.
Secretaries to the Asiatic Insurance Society,

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt, through the Master Attendant, of a set of Bills of Exchange for £ 100, which the Committee have been pleased to renumerate me with, for my assistance in extricating the ship Admiral Aplin, from the dengerous position in which she was placed, when coming into the river in the last South West monsoon; for which I beg you will have the goodness to convey to the Committee, my respectful thanks, and at the same time, accept my acknowledgements for the gratifying manner in which you have favored me with the communication.

I am,
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) W. BARTLETT.

Calcutta, February 5, 1808. [Star'

From the LONDON GAZETTE,

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1807.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 11.

Extract from the Journal of Admiral Gambier, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic, received at the Admiralty this morning.

AUGUST 23.—The battery on the left wing of the army (which is calculated to defend its advance from the annoyance of gun-boats) being completed and mounted with thirteen 24 pounders, the construction of mortar batteries, under cover of the above, are in progress. The enemy observing these movements, appeared yesterday to be collecting their praams and gun-boats near the harbour's mouth, in preparation for a powerful attack on our works. Our advanced squadron, continuing in their position for defending the operations on shore, were, about ten A. M. attacked by three praams (carrying each 20 guns), and a considerable number of gun-boats (said to be more than 30), in addition to the five from the crown battery, floating batteries, and block-ships, which was continued for more than four hours. The fire was continued with great spirit from the squadron, and some attempts were made to throw Mr. Congreve's rockets; but the distance was too great to produce much effect from them. About 2 P. M. the gun brigs which were farthest advanced, not being able to make any impression against so vast a force, were ordered to retire, and the firing ceased. I am happy to find the squadron received no material injury. We have, however, to regret the loss of Lieut John Woodford, of the cruizer, with three men killed in the several vessels, and thirteen wounded. On the part of the enemy, it is believed, that one gun-boat has been disabled or sunk, and one of the praams was observed to be towed out of the action disabled. The new battery of the Mill opened, and taking a part in the engagement, did considerable execution. The ships and vessels undermentioned were engaged in this affair, and I have acquitted myself of a most pleasing duty in conveying to the Commander, Officers, and crews of the sloops, bombs, gun-brigs, and boats, the warm sense of approbation with which their bravery and energy during so long and so heavy a contest, have inspired me.

Names of the Vessels forming the advanced squadron, with an Account of the Killed & Wounded.

Thunder bomb—Zebra ditto—Fury ditto—Active ditto—Vesuvius ditto—Cruizer sloop—Kite ditto—Mutine ditto—Hebe armed ship—Fearless gun-brig—Indignant ditto—Urgent do.—Pincher do.—Tigress do.—Desperate do.—Safeguard do.—with three armed transports, and ten launches, filled as mortar-boats.

Fearless 2 seamen killed; Lieutenant William (slightly), 1 seaman and 4 marines, wounded.—Indignant 1 seaman killed, 1 do. wounded,—Urgent, 1 seaman and 1 marine, wounded,—Cruizer, Lieut. Woodford, killed,—Valiant's Launch, 3 seamen wounded,—Africaine's Boat, 1 seaman wounded.—Total, 4 killed, and 13 wounded.

AUGUST 24.—Having occasion to confer with Lieut.-Gen. Lord Cathcart, Commanding the army, respecting the co-operation of the fleet, I went on shore to head quarters for that purpose. I learnt that the right wing of the army is advanced near to the town on the south-west, and are preparing mortar-batteries to commence the bombardment of it. The enemy, being obliged to withdraw their out-posts in that quarter, have set fire to the suburbs, to prevent them from affording cover to our troops. The vessels which were in action [illegible] are getting their damages repaired. No attack has been made this day by the enemy's flotilla against our advanced squadron.

AUGUST 25.—Yesterday and this day the damage which several of the gun-brigs received in action on the 23d has been repaired, and the vessels are again ready for service.

N. B. The above Journal was sent to England by the Earnest gun-brig, returning according to her orders, to Yarmouth, after delivering the despatches with which she sailed for the Admiral.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE—SEPT. 12, 1807.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Russel, Commander in Chief of a Squadron in the North Sea, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Majestic, off Heligoland, the 6th of September, and received last night by Lieutenant Ramsay, of the Carrier cutter.

I beg you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I arrived at this Island, anchored close to the town on the 4th instant, at ½ past 2 P. M. but did not as I expected, find the Explosion, the Wanderer, or the Exertion, with which their Lordships intended to reinforce me. Having found that Lord Falkland had, with his usual zeal and promptness, summoned the garrison on the 30th ult. and that his proposals were rejected by the Governor, I was making my arrangements to storm him with the marines and seamen of the Squadron, if he did not instantly surrender, for at this time the value of the Island to us is immense. At six P. M. however, he sent out a flag of truce, desiring that an Officer might be sent in the morning to treat on articles of capitulation; and I accordingly, at day-light yesterday morning, despatched Lord Viscount Falkland, and Lieut. D'Auvergne (first of this ship), on that service, at two P. M. the Deputation returned with the articles of Capitulation, which I immediately ratified. With a small expence, this Island may be made a little Gibraltar, and a safe haven for small craft, even in winter; it is a key to the river Ems, Weser, Jade, Elbe, and Eyder, the only asylum at present for our cruisers in those seas. I have appointed Lieut. D'Auvergne as Acting Governor until their Lordship's pleasure is known; and I beg leave to add, that, from his perfect knowledge of both services, his zeal and loyalty, and a high sense of honor, I know no seaman more competent to the trust.

(Signed) T. MACNAMARA RUSSEL.

Extract of another Letter from the Vice Admiral, dated on the same day.

This morning the Explosion, Wanderer, and Exertion hove in sight, round the north end of the Island.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke, between the 28th of June, the day of the landing at Ensinada, to the 4th of July 1807, inclusive.

Light Bat.—1 Lieut. wounded.

87th Regt.—5 rank and file killed.

88th Regt.—8 rank and file killed; 1 Lieut. 8 rank and file wounded.

95th Regt.—1 Serjeant, 1 rank and file killed; 1 Capt. 1 Lieut. 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 10 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 Serjeant, 14 rank and file killed; 1 Capt. 3 Lieuts. 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 18 rank and file wounded.

Officers of the Light Battalion severely wounded.

87th Regt.—Lieutenant Crowe.

88th Regt.—Lieutenant Thomson.

95th Regt.—Capt. Elder; Lieuts. Noble and Coane.

(Signed) T. BRADFORD,
Dept. Adj. Gen.

Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing on the attack of the City of Buenos Ayres, the 5th of July 1807.

Royal Navy.—1 Lieut. wounded; 2 Seaman, missing.

Royal Horse Artillery.—3 rank and file killed; 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 6 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Royal Foot Artillery.—1 Lieut. 2 rank and file wounded.

Gunner Drivers.—3 rank and file killed.

6th Dragoon Guards.—1 Capt. 1 Serjeant, 13 rank and file killed; 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Serjeant, 19 rank and file wounded; 1 Quarter Master, 2 rank and file missing.

9th Light Dragoons.—1 Staff, 3 rank and file killed; 1 Lieut. 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 13 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

Light Bat.—1 Major, 1 Lieut. 3 Serjeants, 24 rank and file killed; 2 Lieut. Cols. 2 Captains, 5 Lieuts. 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 57 rank and file wounded; 62 rank and file missing.

5th Regt.—1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 12 rank and file killed; 1 Major, 1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers, 43 rank and file wounded; 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 21 rank and file missing.

36th Regt.—2 Captains, 25 rank and file killed; 3 Capts. 4 Lieuts. 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 39 rank and file wounded; 2 Staff, 11 rank and file missing.

38th Regt.—1 Lieut. 8 rank and file killed; 1 Ensign, 1 Volunteer, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 38 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

40th Regt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

45th Regt.—14 rank and file killed; 1 Capt. 1 Lieut. 4 Serjeants, 41 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

47th Regt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 Lieut. 2 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

87th Regt.—2 Capts. 1 Lieut. 1 Staff, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 51 rank and file killed; 1 Major, 4 Capts. 5 Lieuts. 1 Staff, 8 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 108 rank and file wounded; 14 rank and file missing.

88th Regt.—1 Lieut. 1 Ensign, 1 Staff, 8 Serjeants, 70 rank and file killed; 1 Major, 4 Capts. 6 Lieuts. 1 Staff, 7 Serjeants, 98 rank and file wounded; 2 Drummers, 38 rank and file missing.

95th Regt.—1 Capt. 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 36 rank and file killed; 2 Majors, 1 Capt. 5 Lieuts. 8 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 73 rank and file wounded; 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 39 rank and file missing.

Total—1 Major, 6 Capts. 4 Lieuts. 1 Ensign, 3 Staff, 17 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 265 rank and file killed; 3 Lieut. Cols. 5 Majors, 15 Capts. 30 Lieuts. 1 Ensign, 2 Staff, 1 Volunteer, 41 Serjeants, 11 Drummers, 540 rank and file wounded; 2 Staff, 1 Quarter Master, 4 Serjeants, 5 Drummers, 196 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers Killed.

Light Bat.—Major Trotter, of the 87th; Lieut. Hamilton, of do.

6th Dragoon guards.—Capt. Burrell.

9th Light Dragoons.—Veterinary Surgeon Landers.

36th Regt.—Capts. Williamson and Johnson.

38th Regt.—Lieut. Fallon.

87th Regt.—Capts. Considine and Johnson; Lieut. Barry; Quarter Master Buchanan.

88th Regt.—Lieut. Hall; Ensign M'Gregor; Assistant Surgeon Ferguson.

95th Regt.—Captain Jenkinson.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Lieut. Squary, of the Royal Navy, slightly, Lieut. Maconochie, of the Royal Artillery, do. Lieut. Col. Kingston, of the 6th Dragoon Guards severely, Lieut. Cowdall, of the 9th Light Dragoons, slightly.

Light Bat.—Lieut. Col. Pack, of the 71st Regt. slightly, Lieut. Col. Cadogan, of the 18th Regt. ditto, Lieut. Smith, of the 40th Regiment severely, Capt. Greenwell, of the 45th Regt ditto, Lieut. Cox, of the 87th Regt. slightly, Lieut. Nickle, of the 88th Regt. ditto, Lieut. Burg, of ditto slightly, Capt. Brookmon, of the 71st Regt. dangerously, Lieut. Adamson, of ditto, severely.

5th Regt.—Honorable Major King, slightly.

36th Regt.—Capt. Swain, severely, Captain Vernon, slightly, Capt. Wingfield, severely, Lieut. Cotton, ditto, Lieut. Challoner, slightly, Lieut. White, severely, Lieut. Whittle, ditto.

38th Regt.—Ensign Wiltshire, severely, Volunteer Henry de Waal, ditto.

45th Regt.—Capt. Payne, severely, Lieut. Moore, do.

47th Regt.—Lieut. Rutledge, severely.

87th Regiment.—Major Miller severely, Captain Rose dangerously, Capt. Blake slightly, Capt. Des Barres ditto, Capt. Gordon severely, Lieut. Love slightly, Lieut. Hill ditto, Lieut. O'Brien severely, Lieut. Budd slightly, Lieut. Fitzgerald, Assistant Surgeon Buxton dangerously.

88th Regiment.—Major Iremonger slightly, Capt. M'Pherson ditto, Capt. Chisholm ditto, Capt. Dunn ditto, Capt. Thompson ditto, Lieut. Adair severely, Lieut. Craydon ditto, Lieut. Whittle ditto, Lieut. Bull e ditto, Lieut. Mackie slightly, Lieut. Gregg ditto, Adjutant Robertson ditto.

95th Regiment.—Major M'Leod slightly, Major Travers ditto, Capt. O'Hara severely, Lieut. Cardoux ditto, Lieut. M'Leod ditto, Lieut. Scott ditto, Lieut. Turner ditto, Lieut. M'Cullock slightly.

Names of Officers Missing.

36th Regiment.—Surgeon Boyce, Assistant Surgeon Read.

Canal of Miserila, July 3, 1807.

SIR,

I have the Honor to report to you, for the Information of Lieut. General Whitelock, that the advanced Corps, under my command consisting of three companies of the 95th Light Battalion, 36th and 88th Regiment, with 2 three, and 2 six Pounders, advanced from the position I had taken up in front of a Village of the Reduction, and after making a considerable detour from the badness of the roads, I crossed the Chuelo at the Chico Pass, from thence I continued my Route, through very strongly inclosed, and difficult ground, till the head of the column arrived at the junction of two roads, about five hundred yards from the Canal of Miserila. At the same moment that we discovered the Enemy they commenced a heavy though after the first round not well directed fire of Shot and [illegible] my Artillery having been left in the Rear, under the protection of three companies of Brigadeer General Lumley's Brigade, owing to the inability of the Horses to bring it up at the same rate as which the infantry marched. I directed an immediate attack to be made on their left flank with the bayonet, which was executed by Brigadie General Crauford, in the most perfect manne with his Brigade, and he was seconded by the Gallantry of Lieut. Colonel Pack, and Major Travers, the Officers and Men of the 95th, and Light Battalion, that in five minutes the enemy's force though strongly posted behind hedges, and embankments gave way, leaving about sixty killed and seventy prisoners with all their Artillery consisting of nine guns, one howitzer, three tumbrils with limbers complete.

I beg to state, that the conduct of every officer and soldier engaged was admirable; and that I am also under great obligations to Brigadier General Lumley for his exertions to take a share in the action, but which alone the very exhausted state of his Regiments, from the severity of the march, prevented. Immediately after, I formed, I found that he had taken a good position on the right of the light brigade to support it in case of re-attack.

I am happy to add our loss had been but trifling, not exceeding fourteen rank & file killed, five officers, and twenty-five rank and file wounded. The exact returns I have not been able to obtain.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. LEVESON GOWER,
Major General.

To Lieutenant Colonel Torrens, Military Secretary.

Abstract of Ordnance of Stores, captured from the Enemy in the Suburbs and City of Buenos Ayres, on the 2d and 5th of July 1807.

43 Garrison and Field Pieces of different Calibres and mounted on travelling Cariages.

About 25,000 round shot for Field Pieces of various Calibres; and about 1,000 Shells for Mortars of various Natures; and an Arsenal, containing every description of Ammunition and Military Stores; of which a Return will be given as soon as possible.

(Signed) AUG. S. FRAZER,
Capt. Horse Artillery, Commanding.

To His Excellency Lieut. General Whitelocke, Commander of the Forces.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—*Sept. 12, 1807.*

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies and Extracts have this day been received at this office from Rear Admiral Murray, addressed to William Marsden, Esq.

Nereide, of Barrangon, June 30, 1807.

SIR,

I did myself the Honour of informing you, by the last opportunity which sailed from Monte Video, of my proceeding from St. Helena until my arrival off Monte Video with the Squadron and Transports under my orders, a Duplicate of which letter I now transmit.

Rear Admiral Stirling had made every necessary arrangements for the intended expedition before my arrival; it being necessary on account of the shoals in the river, that the line of battle ships should remain at Anchor off Monde Video, as well as for the protection of that place, I directed Admiral Stirling to remain with them.

On the 17th instant, the Second Division of Troops, consisting of all those who had come out with General Crawford, being ready to proceed to Colonia, where General Whitelock wished the whole to be assembled, Captain Prevost, in His Majesty's Ship Saracen, taking with him the encounter Gun Brig and Pag Schooner, sailed with the Transports.

On the 18th, two hundred and thirteen marines of the Squadron were landed at Monte Video, by request of the General, to strengthen the Garrison. I likewise ordered four hundred and forty seamen to be ready to land, under the command of Captains Rowley, Prevost and Joyce, with a proportion of Officers, to assist in working the Artillery, to go up in the Frigates, and Captain Bayntun to proceed up the North Channel to Colonia in the Haughty Gun Brig, with six gun boats, (Spanish Prizes captured at Monte Video;) the Medusa, Nereidi, and Thisbe to receive the seamen intended to land and three Boats from each of the line of battle ships. On the 21st, the wind moderating, I shifted my Flag to the Nereide, and Gen. Whitelocke did me the honour of accompanying me; and then directed Capt. Bouverie, in the Medusa, and Capt. Shepherd, in the Thisbe, to proceed with the Rolla and Olympia, and the last Division of the Troops. At noon weighed, and stood to the Southward, where we anchored in three fathoms water.

On the 24th we anchored between Ensenda de Barragon on the northern shore, the wind and weather having prevented our getting to the westward of the Citey Bank before. The General and myself finding time would be lost by going with this division to Colonia, sent for the troops to join at this anchorage; General Gower went for them, with Orders from General Whitelocke to evacuate Colonia, if he thought it necessary; Colonia was accordingly evacuated.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1808.

PORTSMOUTH ADVERTISER.—Sept. 10.

This morning, the Duke of York tranſacted buſineſ. with his Majeſty, for an hour, and laid before him the ſtate of the army for the laſt month.

A great French force is collecting in Hanover, probably with the intention of occupying Holſtein for the *Moniteur* ſays, "Denmark ſhall be ſupported both with men and money."

A Liſbon mail arrived y erdry, letters brought by which ſtate that the rtugueſe Government had given orders for the mediate equipment of the following ſhips of w :—

SHIPS OF THE LINE.	FRIGATES.
Alfonzo d'Albuquerque,	Minerva,
Meduza,	Princeza,
Conde Don Henrique.	Carlotta.
CHERRUYS.	BRIGS.
S. Godo Magno	Gavio (under orders)
Principe (going to Bahia)	Condeca de Reſceda,
Princeza Real.	[ditto

They alſo mention that a requiſition of thirty millions of cruſadoes had been made by France.—The armament was preparing at the inſtigation of the Court of Madrid, and its oſtenſible object is the recovery of the Spaniſh colonies; but there is little doubt that it was intended to be applied to French purpoſes.

SEPTEMBER 10.] His Majeſty came to town yeſterday as uſual, and held a private Levee, at two o'clock, at the Queen's Palace, which was attended by the great Officers of State, &c.

The following had the honour of being preſented to his Majeſty:—

Lord Lake, by Viſcount Caſtlereagh upon his elevation to the Peerage, and upon his return from India.

The Hon. Francis H. Egerton on a grant of the ſame rank and precedence, as if his father, the late Biſhop of Durham, had ſucceeded to the Earldom of Bridgewater.

Mr. Thornton, his Majeſty's Miniſter to the Circle of Lower Saxony, by Mr. Canning, upon his return to England.

His Majeſty held a Privy Council, and gave audiences to the Duke of Portland, Earl Camden, Lords Hawkeſbury, Caſtlereagh, and Mulgrave; Mr. Canning and Mr. Thornton.

Soon after five o'clock, his Majeſty ſet off on his return to Windſor.

NEW EXPEDITION.—It is now ſtated, that Madeira is not the deſtination of this expedition. It will ſtart from Cork, where all the regiments are now embarked, except the 34th, now embarking from the Iſle of Wight. The regiments are

Detachment of the Royal Artillery.
——————————Engineers.
3d Foot, or Old Buffs,
25th——, or Edinburgh Regiment.
34th——, 2d battalion.
83d ——, 2d ditto; and
91ſt ——, or Argyleſhire Highlanders.

General Beresford, with his Staff, embarks in Ireland.

The Medical Staff, which goes with him, is conſiderable: it goes from this country, viz.

Deputy Inſpector of Hoſpitals, Dr. Hogg,
Phyſicians—Dr. Irwin and Dr. Bancroft.
Staff Surgeons—Meſſrs. Carroll, North and Carpue.
Apothecary—Mr. Lewis.
Purveyor—Mr. Emmerſon.
Eight Hoſpital Mates.

We hear that another Expedition is about to be colected, under that diſtinguiſhed leader, Sir John Stewart, the hero of Maida. The whole of it will e compoſed of 2d and 3d battalions of regimen from our gallant Militia Volunteers.

Dr. hn Jamiſon arrived at the Admiralty on Tueſday rom Cheltenham, and received his appointment Phyſician to Admiral Gambier's fleet. He ll proceed to his deſtination with all poſſible d atch.

EAS INDIA,—Sept. 13.

Yeſterday a C rt of Directors was held at the Eaſt India Ho , when the ſhip Exeter, of 1200 tons, was tak up for China direct.

Yeſterday mornin ord Lake had an interview with the Duke of Yo at York Houſe.

The Revenge.—Tw riſh ruſties, finding a large caſk that was ca hore from the wreck of a ſhip, and naturally t ing it contained the *dear uſquebaugh*, but whi n reality, contained gun-powder, were greatl zzled how to get the enviable treaſure. At th it was reſolved to uſe a red-hot piece of for that purpoſe. As might be expected, one bored the caſk was thrown aloft into the air he exploſion of the powder. The other ſeeing ompanion flying in the air, as he thought, the caſk of whiſky, exclaimed, with great *froid*, "By J—s if you do not come down give me a ſhare, I ſhall inform the Exciſema

From Cobbett's Political Regiſter.

WESTMIMSTER ELECTION.

What may be the object of Mr. Sheridan in doing what is deſcribed in the following extract from the votes of the Houſe of Commons, I ſhall not pretend to ſay; but, I think it right to put the thing upon record here, that we may hereafter refer to it.——

"A Petition of the right honourable Richard "Brinſley Sheridan was read; ſetting forth, "that, at the late election of members to ſerve "in this preſent Parliament for the city and "liberty of Weſtminſter, Lord Cochrane, ſir "Francis Burdett, bart. John Elliot, eſq. "James Paull, eſq. and the petitioner were "candidates to repreſent the ſaid city and "liberty in Parliament; and that, at the ſaid "election, a poll was demanded and taken for "the ſaid candidates before Arthur Morris, eſq. "high bailiff and returning officer for the ſaid "city and liberty; and that, before and after "the teſte of the writ for the ſaid election, the "ſaid lord Cochrane, by himſelf, and by his "agents and managers, and others in his behalf, "was guilty of groſs and notorious bribery and "and corruption, and did, by gifts and rewards, "and by promiſes, agreements, and ſecurites "for gifts and rewards, corrupt, procure, and "attempt to procure, divers Electors of the ſaid "city and liberty, to give their votes at the "ſaid election for the ſaid Lord Cochrane, and "to refuſe and forbear to give their votes at the "ſaid election for the petitioner; and that the "ſaid Lord Cochrane, by himſelf, his agents, "and managers, and others on his behalf, after "the teſte of the writ for the ſaid election, and "at and during the ſaid election, and before the "election of the ſaid Lord Cochrane to ſerve in "this preſent parliament for the ſaid city and "liberty, did give, preſent, and allow to divers "perſons having votes in ſuch election, money, "meat, drink, entertainment and proviſion, and "make preſents, gifts, rewards, and entertainments, to and for ſuch perſons having votes in "the ſaid election, and to and for the uſe, advantage, benefit, emolument, profit, and preferment, of ſuch perſons, in order to be elected "at the ſaid election to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the ſaid city and liberty of Weſtminſter; and that by the aforeſaid corrupt and "illegal practice, the ſaid Lord Cochrane procured himſelf to be returned as a member to "ſerve in this preſent parliament for the ſaid "city and liberty; and the ſaid Arthur Morris "the ſaid returning officer of the ſaid city and "liberty hath returned the ſaid Lord Cochrane "as one of the perſons duly elected to ſerve in "this preſent parliament for the ſaid city and "liberty; whereas by the corrupt and illegal "practices aforeſaid, the ſaid election and return "of the ſaid Lord Cochrane was and is entirely "null and void, to all intents and purpoſes; and "he, the ſaid Lord Cochrane, is diſabled and "incapacitated, upon the ſaid election and return "to ſerve in parliament for the ſaid city and "liberty; and the ſaid election and return of "the ſaid Lord Cochrane was and is contrary to "law, a manifeſt violation of the rights and privileges of the electors of the ſaid city and "liberty, and highly injurious to the petitioner "and the legal electors of the ſaid city and "liberty; and therefore praying that the houſe "will take the premiſes into conſideration, and "declare the election and return of the ſaid Lord "Cochrane void, and to grant ſuch other relief "to the petitioner as to the houſe ſhall ſeem "moſt meet."

AMERICA.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Waſhington City, July 2, 1807.

During the wars which, for ſome time, have unhappily prevailed among the powers of Europe the United States of America, firm in their principles of peace, have endeavoured by juſtice, by a regular diſcharge of all their national and ſocial duties, and by every friendly office their ſituation has admitted, to maintain, with all the Belligerents, their accuſtomed relations of friendſhip, hoſpitality, and commercial intercourſe. Taking no part in the queſtions which animate theſe powers againſt each other, nor permitting themſelves to entertain a wiſh but for the reſtoration of general peace, they have obſerved with good faith the neutrality they aſſumed, and they believe that no inſtance of a departure from its duties can be juſtly imputed to them by any nation. A free uſe of their harbours and waters, the means of refitting and of refreſhment, of ſuccour to their ſick and ſuffering, have, at all times, and on equal principles, been extended to all, and this too amidſt a conſtant recurrence of acts of inſubordination to the laws, of violence the perſons, and of treſpaſſes on the propert our citizens, comm ers of one the belligerent parties ceived an In truth theſe abuſes of the laws of hoſpitality have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the commanders of the Britiſh armed veſſels hovering on our coaſts, and frequenting our harbours. They have been the ſubject of repeated repreſentations to their Government. Aſſurances have been given that proper orders ſhould reſtrain them within the limit of the rights and of the reſpect due to a friendly nation? but thoſe orders and aſſurances have been without effect; no inſtance of puniſhment for paſt wrongs has taken place.

At length a deed, tranſcending all we have hitherto ſeen or ſuffered, brings the public ſenſibility to a ſerious criſis, and our forbearance to a neceſſary pauſe. A frigate of the United States, truſting to a ſtate of peace, and leaving her harbour on a diſtant ſervice, has been ſurpriſed and attacked by a Britiſh veſſel of ſuperior force, one of a ſquadron then lying in our waters, and covering the tranſaction, and has been diſabled from ſervice, with a loſs of a number of men killed and wounded. This enormity was not only without provocation or juſtifiable cauſe, but was committed with the avowed purpoſe of takingby force, from a ſhip of war of the United States, a part of her crew; and that no circumſtance might be wanting to mark its character it had been previouſly aſcertained, that the ſeamen demanded were native citizens of the United States. Having effected his purpoſe, he returned to anchor with his ſquadron within our juriſdiction. Hoſpitality, under ſuch circumſtances, ceaſes to be a duty; and a continuance of it, with ſuch uncontrolled abuſes, would tend only by multiplying injuries and irritation, to bring on a rupture between the two nations. This extreme reſort is equally oppoſed to the intereſts of both, as it is to aſſurances of the moſt friendly diſpoſitions on the part of the Britiſh Government; in the midſt of which this outrage has been committed. In this light the ſubject cannot but preſent itſelf to that Government, and ſtrengthen the motives to an honourable reparation of the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual control of its naval commanders, which alone can juſtify the Government of the United States in the exerciſe of thoſe hoſpitalities it is now conſtrained to diſcontinue.

In conſideration of theſe circumſtances, and of the right of every nation to regulate its own police, to provide for its peace and for the ſafety of its citizens, and conſequently to refuſe the admiſſion of armed veſſels into harbours of waters, either in ſuch numbers or ſuch deſcriptions, as are inconſiſtent with the or with the maintainance of the authority of th aws, I have thought proper, in purſuance o e authorities ſpecially gven by law, to iſſue this my Proclamation hereby requiring all armed veſſels bearing commiſſions under the government of Great Britain, now within the harbours or waters, of the United States, immediately and without any delay to depart from the ſame, interdicting the entrance of all the ſaid harbours and waters to the ſaid armed veſſels, and to all others bearing the commiſſions under the authority of the Britiſh government.

And if the ſaid veſſells, or any of them, ſhall fail to depart as aforeſaid, or if they or any othere, ſo interdicted, ſhall hereafter enter the harbours, or waters aforeſaid, I do in that caſe forbid all intercourſe with them, or any of them, their officers or crews, and do prohibit all ſupplies and aid from being furniſhed to them, or any of them.

And I do declare and make known, that if any perſon from or within the juriſdictional limits of the United States ſhall afford any aid to any ſuch veſſels, contrary to the prohibition contained in this Proclamation, either in repairing any ſuch veſſel, or in furniſhing her, her officers or crew, with ſupplies of any kind, or in any manner whatſoever, or if any pilot ſhall aſſiſt in navigating any of the ſaid armed veſſels, unleſs for the purpoſe of carrying them, in the firſt inſtance, beyond the limits and juriſdiction of the United States, or unleſs it be in the caſe of a veſſel forced by diſtreſs, or charged with public diſpatches as hereinafter provided for, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall, on conviction, ſuffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for ſuch offences.

And I do hereby enjoin and require all perſons bearing office civil or military within or under the authority of the United States, and all others citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the ſame, with vigilanceand promptitude, to exert their reſpective authorities, and to be aiding and aſſiſting to the carrying this Proclamation, and every part thereof, into full effect.

Provided, nevertheleſs, that if any ſuch veſſels ſhall be forced into the harbours or waters of the United States by diſtreſs, by the dangers of the ſea, or by the purſuit of an enemy, or ſhall enter them charged with diſpatches or buſineſs from

their government, or shall be a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, the commanding officer immediately reporting his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of entering the said harbours or waters, conforming himself to the regulations in that case prescribed under the authority of the laws, shall be allowed the benefit of such regulations respecting repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse and departure, as shall be permitted under the same authority.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and Signed the same.

Given at the city of Washington, the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty first.

[L. S.]

THOS. JEFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State.*

REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSCIANS,

JUST LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

The following is an Abstract of the Report upon this important Subject, by which it appears, that the College is decidedly in favour of the efficacy of Vaccination, and deem it their duty to recommend its practice.

The Report begins by stating, than the College has applied not only to all the Medical and Surgical Colleges in the United Kingdom, but to all the Societies; besides which, it invited individuals to contribute all necessary information. Upon the immense mass of evidence thus obtained, the College has made its Report, of which the following is an abstract:—

Vaccination appears to be in general perfectly safe; the instances to the contrary being extremely rare. The disease excited by it is slight, and seldom prevents those under it from following their ordinary occupations. It has been communicated with safety to pregnant women, to children during dentition, and in their earliest infancy, in all which respects it possesses material advantages over Inoculation for the Small Pox; which, though productive of a disease generally mild, yet sometimes occasions alarming symptoms, and is in a few cases fatal.

The security derived from Vaccination against the Small Pox, if not absolutely perfect, is as nearly so as can perhaps be expected from any human discovery; for amongst several hundred thousand cases, with the results of which the College have been made acquainted, the number of alledged failures has been surprisingly small, so much so, as to form certainly no reasonable objection to the general adoption of Vaccination; for it appears that there are not nearly so many failures, in a given number of vaccinated persons as there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the Small Pox. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the superiority of Vaccination over the Inoculation of the Small Pox, than this consideration; and it is a most important fact, which has been confirmed in the course of this inquiry, that in almost every case, where the Small Pox has succeeded Vaccination, whether by Inoculation or by casual infection, the disease varied much from its ordinary course; it has neither been the same in the violence, nor the duration of its symptoms, but has, with very few exceptions, been remarkably mild, as if the Small Pox had been deprived, by the previous Vaccine Disease, of all its usual malignity. The testimonies before the College of Physicians are very decided in declaring, that Vaccination does less mischief to the constitution, and less frequently gives rise to other diseases, than the Small Pox, either natural or inoculated.

The College feel themselves called upon to state this strongly, because it has been objected to Vaccination, that it produces new, unheard-of, and monstrous diseases. Of such assertions no proofs have been produced, and, after diligent inquiry, the College believe them to have been either the inventions of designing, or the mistakes of ignorant men. In these respects then, in its mildness, its safety, and its consequences, the individual may look for the the peculiar advantages of Vaccination. The benefits which flow from it to society are infinitely more considerable, it spreads no infection, and can be communicated only by Inoculation. It is from a consideration of the pernicious effects of the Small Pox, that the real value of Vaccination is to be estimated. The natural Small Pox has been supposed to destroy a sixth part of all whom it attacks; and that even by Inoculation, where that has been general in parishes and towns, about one in 300 has usually died. It is not sufficiently known, or not adverted to, that nearly one-tenth, some years more than one-tenth of the whole mortality in London, is occasioned by the Small Pox; and however beneficial the Inoculation of the Small Pox may have been to individuals, it appears to have kept up a constant source of contagion, which has been the means of increasing the number of deaths by what is called the Natural Disease. It cannot be doubted that this mischief has been extended by the inconsiderate manner in which great numbers of persons, even since the introduction of Vaccination, are still every year inoculated with the Small Pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a week at the place of Inoculation, through every stage of their illness. From this, then, the Public are to expect the great and uncontroverted superiority of Vaccination, that it communicates no casual infection, and, while it is a protection to the individual, it is not prejudicial to the Public. * * *

It has been already mentioned, that the evidence is not universally favourable, although it is in truth nearly so, for there are a few who entertain sentiments differing widely from those of the great majority of their brethren. The College, therefore, deemed it their duty, in a particular manner, to enquire upon what grounds and evidence the opposers of Vaccination rested their opinions. From personal examination, as well as from their writings, they endeavoured to learn the extent and weight of their objections. They found them without experience in Vaccination, supporting their opinions by hearsay information, and hypothetical reasoning; and, upon investigating the facts which they advanced, they found them to be either misapprehended or misrepresented, or that they fell under the description of cases of imperfect Small Pox, before noticed, and which the College have endeavoured fairly to appreciate.

The practice of Vaccination is but of eight years standing, and its promoters, as well as opponents, must keep in mind, that a period so short is too limited to ascertain every point, or to bring the art to that perfection of which it may be capable. The truth of this will readily be admitted by those acquainted with the history of Inoculation for the Small Pox. * * *

Though the College of Physicians have confined themselves in estimating the evidence to such facts as have occurred in their own Country, because the accuracy of them could best be ascertained, they cannot be insensible to the confirmation these receive from the reports of the successful introduction of Vaccination, not only in every part of Europe, but throughout the vast Continents of Asia and America. * * *

With respect to the charge against Vaccination of producing various new diseases of frightful and monstrous appearance—representations of some of these have been exhibited in prints in a way to alarm the feelings of parents, and to infuse dread and apprehension into the minds of the uninformed. Publications with such representations have been widely circulated, and though they originate either in gross ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation, yet have they lessened the confidence of many, particularly of the lower classes, in Vaccination; no permanent effects, however, in retarding the progress of Vaccination, need be apprehended from such causes, for, as soon as the public shall view them coolly and without surprise, they will excite contempt, and not fear. * * *

Were encouragement given to Vaccination, by offering it to the poorer classes without expence, there is little doubt but it would in time supersede the Inoculation for the Small Pox, and thereby various sources of variolous infection would be cut off; but till Vaccination becomes general, it will be impossible to prevent the constant recurrence of the natural Small Pox by means of those who are inoculated, except it should appear proper to the Legislature to adopt, in its wisdom, some measure by which those who still, from terror or prejudice, prefer the Small Pox to the Vaccine Disease, may, in thus consulting the gratification of their own feelings be prevented from doing mischief to their neighbours.

From the whole of the above considerations, the College of Physicians feel it their duty strongly to recommend the practice of Vaccination. They have been led to this conclusion by no preconceived opinion, but by the most unbiassed judgment, formed from an irresistible weight of evidence which has been laid before them. For when the number, the respectability, the disinterestedness, and the extensive experience of its advocates, is compared with the feeble and imperfect testimonies of its few opposers; and when it is considered that many, who were once adverse to Vaccination, have been convinced by further trials, and are now to be ranked among its warmest supporters, the truth seems to be established as firmly as the nature of such a question admits; so that the College of Physicians conceive that the public may reasonably look forward with some degree of hope to the time when all opposition shall cease, and the general concurrence of mankind shall at length be able to put an end to the ravages at least, if not to the existence, of the Small Pox.

LUCAS PEYPS, President.

Royal College of Physicians, 10th April, 1807.

JA. HERVEY, Register.

[An Appendix follows, containing the communications of the several Colleges in the United Kingdom, all of which are favourable to the practice.]

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.

On Friday night the 24th July, a dreadful fire broke out at Coombank, in Kent, the seat of Lord Frederick Campbell, the uncle of the Duke of Argyle which in a short time reduced that noble mansion to ashes. What is still more lamentable to relate, Lady Frederick perished in the flames. Her Ladyship, it appears, was addicted to the dangerous practice of reading in bed, and while thus engaged fell asleep. The curtains of her bed soon after caught fire, and at three o' clock the flames had acquired such force, that every effort to rescue her Ladyship proved ineffectual.—When the body was found it was nearly reduced to ashes.

Lady Frederick Campbell, was in the 70th year of her age, and was formerly the wife of the unfortunate Earl Ferrers.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Admiral Vashon has resigned the command of the Leith station, and is to be succeeded by Sir Edmund Nagle.

On Monday last Rear Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle struck his flag on board the Albicore, capt. Burn.

Capt. Tucker is appointed to the Dover frigate, (late Duncan) in the East Indies.

Capt. Charles Bullen, who commanded the Brittannia in the great and glorious action of Trafalgar, on Thursday commissioned La Volontaire frigate, at this port.

A gentleman, lately handing some ladies into a hackney coach, the coachman observed that he had no right to receive more than his *complement.* "Do you talk of complements, you rascal?" replied the gentleman, "You never had such a *compliment* paid you before, as having so many fine ladies in your coach."

Cooke has met with another *accident.* He was proceeding with the *utmost spirits* to perform at Liverpool, but unfortunately never reached the place. The accident, however, is not supposed to have been of any serious consequence; it was merely a repetition of the *falling sickness*, to which the poor fellow is so much subject.

Fifth Town Hall Lottery.

FIFTH DAY's DRAWING.

Thursday, February 11, 1808.

Nos, 1515 and 5923, Prizes of 5000 Sicca Rupees each.

Prizes of 100 *Sicca Rupees Each.*

15	31	47	94	180	193	213	244
261	317	363	370	376	453	458	
813	867	909	985	1275	1428	1434	
1454	1507	1543	1558	1655	1785	1944	2098
2122	2145	2152	2157	2166	2343	2460	2473
2554	2609	2685	2700	2821	2895	2910	3182
3255	3387	3463	3489	3612	3786	3885	3925
4017	4057	4184	4284	4301	4472	4518	4562
4565	4570	4651	4657	4658	4697	4721	4793
4812	4925	4971	4980	5005	5010	5207	5253
5496	5511	5564	5586	5753	5829	5939	6016
6428	6445	6596	6613	6762	6776	6874	6947
6965	7009	7165	7214	7275	7374	7403	7418
7452							

SIXTH DAY's DRAWING.

Saturday, February 13, 180[illegible].

No. 5949, a Prize of 5000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 5708, a Prize of 1000 Sicca Rupees.

Prize of 100 *Sicca Iupees each.*

159	325	352	422	[illegible]94	511	582	585
666	805	815	843	87[illegible]	965	1015	1019
1022	1469	1533	1569	[illegible]94	1792	1801	2038
2103	2200	2243	2375	[illegible]379	2394	2564	2583
2708	2747	2806	2861	2881	2973	2977	3116
3163	3194	3240	330[illegible]	3443	3452	3684	3741
3753	3807	3838	38[illegible]	3901	3981	4067	4102
4188	4198	4223	4[illegible]44	4350	4362	4377	4422
4479	4585	4598	[illegible]32	4660	4701	4769	4988
5006	5036	5095	[illegible]191	5261	5262	5311	5355
5393	5467	5471	5516	5779	5794	5812	5868
5885	5937	607[illegible]	6156	6267	6335	6360	6378
6423	6425	64[illegible]	6442	6608	6748	6871	6944
6957	6970	698	7012	7018	7034	7167	7168
7183	7252	7[illegible]4	7257	7264	7460		

Printed,—By W. MALLIS.

Vol. XXIV. No. 1169.] MADRAS COURIER. [March 2, 1808.

Poetry.

LITTLE THINGS ARE BEST.

A JEU D'ESPRIT.

Addressed to a *little, short* Lady.

Satis parva res est. Amphitruo. ACT. [illegible] sc. 2.]

When any thing abounds, we find
That nobody will have it.
But when there's *little* of the kind,
Don't all the people crave it?

If wives are evils, as 'tis known
And woefully confess'd,
The man who's wife will surely own
A *little* one is best.*

The god of Love's a *little* wight,
But beautiful as thought:
Thou too art *little*, fair as light,
And ev'ry thing—in *short*! †

O, happy girl! I think thee so,
For mark the poets' ‡ song—
"*Man* wants but *little* here below,
"Nor wants that little *long*!"

* See *Josephus* de Uxoribus—a very ancient and *serious* jest.
† Nulla voluptas *longa* est. *Seneca.*
‡ Drs. Goldsmith and Young.

(Continued from the second Page.)

On the 27th the Troops from Colonia joined with the Fly, Pheasant, Haughty, and the Gun Boats. I ordered the Paz up the River, with directions to the Staunch and protector Gun Brigs to join me.

The Transports having the Troops and Artillery on board, being in three divisions, I directed Captain Thompson in the Fly who had made himself acquainted with the River, and particularly the place intended for landing, which was near Barrangon, to lead the first Division, having with him the Dolores Schooner & four Gun Boats; Captain Palmer, in the Pheaton, to lead the second Division, with the Haughty and two Gun Boats; and Capt. Prevost, in the Saracen, to bring up the rear of the third divivision, Capt. Bayntun and Corbet to superintend the landing the troops.

At day light on the 28th the wind being favorable, I made the signal to the Fly to weigh with the first division, and immediately after a general signal to weigh, having ordered the Rolla to be placed on the west end of the bank, as a guide to the ships to join. I shifted my flag to the Flying Fish, and Gen. Whitelocke went in with me. As soon as the first Division of Transports anchored, I made the signal to get into the boats, and immediately afterwards to put off.

Soon after 9 A. M. the first boats, with Brigadier General Crauford's division, landed about a mile to Westward of the Fort from which the Enemy had some time before withdrawn their guns. A Creek being found soon after the first boats landed, the whole were got on shore without opposition, or any accident, except that several of the Transports were aground, but got off without damage. The conduct of the Officers and men on this occasion induced me to give out the accompanying General Order. Two hundred Seamen, under the orders of Captains Rowly and Joyce were thought sufficient to land for the present and I feel much indebted to those Officers who had made themselves acquainted with the river and piloted the squadron and Transports. Lieut. Bartholomew of the Diadem, who was strongly recommended by Admiral Stirling, for his knowledge of the River embarked with me; and I feel it my duty to state to their Lordships, that he was of infinite service; as were Lieutenant Talbot, of the Encountre, Lieut. Acott, of the Rolla, and Lieut. Herrick, of the Raisonable, who undertook the Pilotage.

On the evening of the 28th the Paz and Staunch joined; the Staunch had taken a sloop and destroyed two others of a convoy going to the South shore for Troops. I have directed Capt. Thompson, in the Fly, towards Buenos Ayres, with the Staunch, Paz, and Dolores, to endeavour to keep up a communication with the Army.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. MURRAY.

Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Murray, dated Neride, off Buenos Ayres, July 8, 1807.

SIR,

By my letter of the 30th ult. their Lordships will be informed, that the army under the command of Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke, was landed, without opposition or accident on the 28th near Barragon, about twenty miles to the eastward of Buenos Ayres.

On the 30th the Nereide, Small Craft and Transports, weighed, and anchored again to the westward of Quelmes; the next morning I went on shore in the Flying Fish, to endeavour to communicate with the army, having directed some transports, with provisions, to go close in, in case the army should want supplies. Captain Corbet, in his boat, discovered some of our troops, and sent Lieut. Blight, of the Nereide, on shore. He with difficulty got to him, being obliged to pass through a deep bog; on the 2d Lieut. Blight returned, and informed me he had seen General Whitelocke the evening before; that the army had suffered most severely on their march, having very deep marshes to pass, and having been obliged to leave their provisions behind them; were much in want of bread and spirits, which were immediately landed from the Encounter and transports. As I understood that General Gower had advanced towards Buenos Ayres, I directed Capt. Thomson, in the Fly, with the gun-brigs, to get as near in as he could: the same day I received a letter from Colonel Bourke, Quarter Master General, to say he was directed by Gen. Whitelocke to inform me, that he had marched on, and meant to go to the Westward of Buenos Ayres, requesting I would send the ships having heavy Artillery there, and likewise provisions. I immediately sent the gun-boats to join the Fly and gun-brigs and directed Capt. Thomson to get as close in to the Westward as he could. The transports with the guns, and those with provisions, as well as an hospital ship, I likewise sent there, and am happy to say they were all in shore on the 4th ready to meet the army.—On the 5th a firing was observed in the town; I desired Captain Thomson to make use of the gun brigs and boats when he could, without annoying our own people, who appeared to be both to the Eastward and Westward of the town. A communication was opened with the army in the morning; they had stormed and taken possession of four guns, near the citadel; bread, spirits, and ammunition, were supplied from the ships. On the 6th I directed the Encounter to endeavour to communicate with the army on the East side of the town, and supply them with what they might require. An hospital ship was likewise sent that way.

The Nereide was moored as high up as she could go, being in less than three fathoms, but still nine miles from the town. At one P. M. I received a letter from Capt. Thomson, saying our Officers, at the West-end of the town were in a most distressing state; Brigadier General Crauford, and the whole of his Brigade, taken prisoners, and that a truce had been demanded and granted: at the same time requesting more transports might be moved up, in case it should be necessary to re-embark the troops. I immediately went up to the Staunch gun-brig, which was about a mile from the shore, and abreast of the post occupied by Sir Samuel Achmuty, and ordered the Medusa, Thisbe, and Saracen, which were left off Barragon, to come up as high as they could with safety.

Captain Thomson, who was with the General, came off to me immediately, but was obliged to have a guard to protect him to the beach, although close to the gun-brig; but it was dark. At eight P. M. I received a note from General Whitelocke informing me he had arrived there to see what more could be done by the gallantry and exertion of the Army under his command, whose sufferings in every way had seldom, under any circumstances, been exceeded. Of one thing he was certain, that South America could never be English.

The inveteracy of every class of Inhabitants was beyond belief. He wished to see me, as he had sent General Gower to General Liniers, in consequence of a letter he had received from the latter.

I cannot help taking this opportunity of saying how very active Capt. Thomson of the Fly has been, who placed the gun-boats, which were commanded by Lieut. Fraser of the Medusa, and Lieut. Heron of the Saracen.

Early in the morning of the 7th the Staunch telegraphed to say I was wanted on shore immediately; a flag of truce was still flying at our Head Quarters. On my going on shore the General shewed me the proposals made by the Spanish General, Liniers, (a copy of which I inclose,) and observed that he was of opinion, as well as were the other Generals, that I could answer no good purpose to persist, and that one great object was attained, that of getting all the prisoners back that had been taken in South America this war; that the destroying the town could not benefit us; and that he saw no prospects whatever of establishing ourselves in this country, as there was not a friend to the English in it; that the number of our prisoners the enemy had were in the power of an enraged mob; and that persisting on our part would make their situation truly distressing; the number of our killed and wounded, although not exactly ascertained, was said to be very great. Under these circumstances, and being persuaded that the people of this country did not wish to be under the British Government, I signed the Preliminaries, trusting, that what I have done will meet their Lordships approbation.

I have directed Capt. Prevost, of the Saracen, to be ready to proceed to England as soon as General Whitelocke's despatches are ready, and to receive Sir Samuel Achmuty for a passage, with Colonel Bourke, who carries the General's despatches.

I have not yet had any returns from Captains Rowley or Joyce, who are still with the Seamen that landed, but Lieut. Squarey, of the Polyphemus, who was with his men in the advance Brigade, I took off yesterday wounded, but not badly; he informs me that only one of his men is missing.

GEORGE MURRAY.

Head Quarters, Playade Toros, July 7, 1807.

SIR,

We have the honor to acquaint you, that actuated alone by the motives stated to you by Major General Levison Gower, we consent to the terms proposed.

Officers shall be named to meet others appointed by you, to make immediate arrangement for the reception of prisoners, the embarkation of the British army, and [illegible]

We have [illegible] &c.

(Signed) J. WHITELOCKE.
G. MURRAY.

His Excellency General Liniers.

PRELIMINARY PROPOSITIONS *agreed for between the General of the English Army and that of the Spanish Army in the River Plata.*

I. There shall be from this time a cessation of Hostilities on both sides of the river Plata.

II. The troops of His Britannic Majesty shall retain for the period of 2 months from this date, the Fortress of Monte Video, and as a neutral country, a line drawn from St. Carlos on the west, to Tando on the East, and there shall not be on any part of that line hostilities committed on either side; and in that space all English delinquents shall be judged by the English Military Law, and all Spanish Delinquents by the Spanish Law.

III. There shall be on both sides a mutual restitution of prisones, including not only those which have been taken since the arrival of the troops under Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke, but also all those His Britannic Majesty's subjects captured in South America since the War.

IV. There shall not be any impediments thrown in the way of the supplies of provisions which may be required for Monte Video.

V. A period of 10 days shall be given for the re-embarkation of His Britannic Majesty's troops to pass to the north side of the river Plata, with all their arms, canon, stores, and equipage at the most convenient points which may be selected, and during that time provisions may be sold to them.

VI. During the period of 4 months no impediment shall be thown in the way of the commerce of the Britih Merchants.

Answered.—hadmissible, because contrary to the Spanish Lars.

I. Additional—When Monte Video is restored, it is to be uninjured, with the Spanish Artillery originally belonging to it.

II. Additonal—That there shall be mutually three Officers of rank exchanged until the fulfilment of this treaty, it being understood that those British Officers who have been in this country on their Parole, are not again to serve in South America until they have been landed in Europe.

Nereide, off Barragon, June 29, 1807.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief is happy in [illegible] opportunity afforded him of expressing his thanks to the Officers and Seamen under his command, as well as to the masters and seamen of the transports, for their great exertions in landing the army under the command of his Excellency Lieutenant General Whitelocke, on the shore of Barragon yesterday.

He highly approves of the very judicious manner in which Captains Prevost, Thomson, and Palmer, placed their respective ships, as well to the gun-brig and other armed vessels under their orders, for covering the landing. Much praise is due to the Lieutenants and Commanders of these vessels for getting so near the shore. He feels himself obliged to Captains Baynton and Carbet, who had orders to superintend the landing, for their zeal and activity in getting the troops on shore and for the regularity with which it was conducted. He is likewise thankful to Captain Irwin, Agent of transports, and the Lieutenants under his direction, for the assistance they afforded on this occasion. And although no opposition was made to the landing, he is convinced that it would have been conducted in the same regular manner, had the enemy been there to oppose them.

The Commander in Chief has likewise great pleasure in assuring the Officers and Seamen, that his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, expressed to him in highest terms, his satisfaction on this occasion.

(Signed) G. MURRAY.

MORNING CHRONICLE,—SEPT. 14.

EVACUATION OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The attack upon Buenos Ayres has failed, and, long before this, there is not a single British soldier in the Spanish part of South America. The details of this disaster, perhaps the greatest which has been felt by this country since the commencement of the revolutionary war, were published yesterday in an Extraordinary Gazette. The following is an abstract of the military operations:

The whole of Brigadier General Crauford's corps having joined General Whitelocke at Monte Video, on the 15th of June, preparations were made for carrying the long meditated attack upon Buenos Ayres into execution. After some delays, a landing was effected on the 28th of the same month, at a small bay thirty miles to the eastward of the town. The army was formed into four division, all of which, after some fatiguing marches, through a country of extreme difficulty, in the course of which they lost their provision, and left their artillery behind, united [illegible] Suburbs of Buenos Ayres. After two or [illegible] days hesitation, Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke [illegible]ed his plan of attack, the most extraordinary, [illegible] should seem which ever entered the head of a Military Man. A town inhabited by sixty or eighty thousand persons, who had several months to prepare themselves, and who were known to be bent upon the most obstinate resistance was to be carried by a *coup de main*; and by a force perhaps not amounting in the whole to more than eight or nine thousand men. The Army was to penetrate through a long line of streets, with not a musquet loaded, to certain points, occupy the flat roofs of the houses, and then by a simultaneous movement, on a concerted signal, advance against the principal defences of the enemy. The attack according to this previous arrangement took place on the 5th of July and the result was such as might have been expected. The Columns met with the most determined resistance. In every street from every house, the opposition was as gallant and resolute as has ever marked the exertions of the inhabitants of any place. The consequence was that the concerted plan of operations was frustrated. Partial success was obtained, but the general object of the attack was not effected. Gen. Crauford with the greatest part of the division entrusted to his command, and that the elite of the army was under the necessity of surrendering. This with the killed and wounded occasioned a deminition of 2500 men, a fourth at least of the original force. The residue was unequal to the enterprize and General Whitelocke availed himself of an overture from the enemy entered into a negociation, and finally agreed to evacuate the Rio dela plata in the course of two months. Such has been the unfortunate result of an expedition in the success of which the country at large and the commercial part of it particularly was deeply interested.

The despatches are the only documents by which we can judge of the system of Military operations, which has been followed in South America, and we cannot help repeating that it appears to us to be the most extraordinary that ever was pursued. The Commander in chief seems to have been in the most perfect ignorance, as to the nature of the country through which he had to advance, and the extent and character of the resistance he was to expect. For the purpose we suppose of avoiding a harrassing warfare he disembarks thirty miles from the scene of final operations, prosecutes his march through a country full of swamps and intersected by rivulets, and at length with a jaded and exhausted army, sits down before a place fortified at every point, from which according to the language of his despatch "grape shot was poured upon him from the corners of all the streets, and musketry, hand grenades, brick and stones from the tops of all the houses." Under these circumstances, the wonder is not that he did not succeed, but, that he was able to escape from the difficulty in which he was involved, and obtain the favourable terms that were granted to him. General Whitelocke has displayed more talents, as a negotiator, than as the leader of an army. Had the enemy been more pertinacious, the whole of the troops must have surrendered at discretion. Their communication with the fleet was most precarious; and at the very time the negotiation commenced, they were attacked in one of their strongest position, the Residencia by a corps of the enemy.

The dispatches are extremely fertile in excuses for abandoning this important conquest. To some of these we can by no means subscribe. If the hostility of the inhabitants is to be received as a reason for not invading or for the evacuating a country, there is no country which is not safe from attack or occupation. Has Bounaparte, who has forced his way through the military population of the continent, ever reasoned in this way? Did General Whitelocke expect, that the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres would range themselves on his side, or remain tame spectators of the contest between him and Liniers? Did the resistance he met with come unexpectedly upon him? Was it not to be calculated upon? Was he ignorant, that for several months every means had been employed to excite and organize all the fury and hate of the country against him?

This has been a most unfortunate business from first to last. The interests of the country as well as its military character, are deeply affected by it. The original plan was bad; the conduct of it has been equally so. There was nothing honourable or dignified in it, nothing worthy of the resources or character of the country. It was a dirty sordid enterprize conceived and executed in a spirit of avarice and plunder, without a parallel except in the disgraceful expeditions of the Buccaneers. How was it to be expected, that either the hands or hearts of the people should be with us, when those who first seized upon the settlement were seen to be less anxious to conciliate the inhabitants, than to place the spoil which they obtained out of the reach of danger? There was a radical vice in the original plan, which no subsequent exertions could remedy. Had the unauthorized projectors of the first disembarkation landed with a force equal to that which has been since driven out of Buenos Ayres, the country might now be in our possession. The dispatches from General Whitelocke and Admiral Murray were brought by the Saracen sloop of war which arrived at Portsmouth, on Friday afternoon.

Sheriff's Sale.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Ma[illegible]s.
Sadurangapatnam Vencatawy Moodelli[illegible]
vers.
Ghinaanah Widow, Kedar Saib the Son [illegible] Bauvah Saib and Meerah Lebbay the Brothers and perſonal repreſentatives of Pareatomby Maſtry, deceaſed.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 14th day of March Inſtant (and to continue daily until the whole is diſpoſed of) will be ſold by Sheriff's Sale, on the Premiſes between 4 and 6 in the afternoon of each day.

The undermentioned ſeveral Houſes and Premiſes, viz.

On Monday the 14th March, An elegant large upper roomed Houſe and Ground ſituated in Mootal Pettah, No. 5, Meerah Lubbay ſtreet, meaſuring in length from Eaſt to Weſt 60 feet and in breadth from North to South at the Eaſt end 30 feet, and at the Weſt end 31 feet.

On Tueſday the 15th Do. One Houſe and Ground No. 13 Kiſtnaſawmy Pagoda ſtreet, meaſuring in length from North to South 56 feet, and in breadth from Eaſt to Weſt 35 feet.

On Wedneſday the 16th Do. A Piece of Ground ſituated in Attapollam near Nabob Maphus Cawn's Garden meaſuring in length from Eaſt to Weſt 60 feet and in breadth from North to South 20 feet.

On Thurſday the 17th, A piece of Ground ſituated on South ſide of Holland Chingama Naicks Garden meaſuring in length from Eaſt to Weſt 100 feet and in breadth from North to South 70 feet.

On Friday the 18th Do. A piece of Ground ſituated on the Weſt ſide of Gatchaleeſvareen Parvetty Muntapom meaſuring eaſt to weſt 140 feet and from North to South 130 feet.

On Saturday the 19th Do. A piece of Ground ſituated in the new ſtreet and on the Eaſt ſide of the above Ground meaſuring Eaſt to Weſt 160 feet and from North to South 60 feet.

And on the ſame afternoon a Houſe & Ground ſituated near to the ſame; Meaſuring Eaſt to Weſt 60 and from North to South 30 feet or thereabouts; being the Property of the above Named Defendants, & Seized by Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature

CONDITIONS OF SALE,

10 Per Cent to be paid immediately on the Amount of each purchaſe, and the reſidue in 10 days, in default of which, the depoſite Shall be forfeited, the Premiſes to be Reſold, and the firſt Purchaſers to be held Reſponſible for any loſs or deficiency that may ariſe thereon and all advantages forfeited.

I. W. MILLER, Sheriff,
Madras 1ſt March 1808.

ON TUESDAY, March 1ſt.
WAS PUBLISHED,
No. 14. Vol. V.
OF THE
INDIAN MAGAZINE,
AND
EUROPNEAN MISCELLANY.

CONTAINING upwards of 180 Pages of letter preſs, on fine paper, and ornamented

WITH AN ENGRAVING
A South Eaſt View of the Peddanaig,-Doorgum Paſs.

Price Five Rupees.

A few of the former Numbers may be had, Subſcriptions will be received by the Editor, at the Courier Office, Fort St. George—By the Editors of the Mirror, Calcutta—and of the Government Gazette Penang, and by Meſſrs. Gibbons and Co. Trincomallee.

*** The work is tranſmitted to the Out-Stations at the rate of Single Poſtage.

A CARD.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed that the Courier Office is removed this day, the 1ſt of March, to the Houſe in the Fort, lately occupied by T. A. BROWNE, Eſq. next door to the Reſidence of the Town Major; where all orders will be thankfully received, and duly executed.

Courier Office, 1ſt March 1808.

FOR 100 PAGODAS,

A BANDY on Curricle Springs with a ſound ſteady Horſe; Harneſs, Hood Lamps &c. the property of a Gentlemen immediately quitting the Preſidency.

Enquire of the Printer.

March 1, 1807.

Pantheon.

THE Maſter of the Ceremonies has th[illegible]onor to inform the Ladies and Gen[illegible]emen of the Settlement, that the next Aſſembly will be held at the Pantheon on Monday the 7th Inſt.

M. ROWORTH, *M. C.*

Advertiſement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after Monday next, the 7th of March next, till further orders, a reward of two fanams will be given for each Dog which ſhall be killed and brought to the Quarter Maſter Serjeant of the Garriſon.

Gentlemen who have Dogs they wiſh to preſerve, are requeſted to keep them tied up during the continuation of this order, as no exceptions will be male to any that are found looſe.

Town Majors Office, *Fort St. George, Feb. 29, 1808.* } R. BARCLAY, *Town Major.*

The Madras Academy.

IS Now opened for the eception of Boarders and Day-Scholarsat No. 25 Yaraball Chitty Street, as advertized in the Government Gazette of the 18th, and Courier of the 24th Ultimo.

Madra, March 1ſt 1808.

Europe Inveſtment.

MR. FAWELL Begs leave to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of this Preſidency that he has received the EXTENSIVE and well CHOSEN INVESTMENT

OF
CAPTAIN THOMAS SANDERS
Per Honorable Company's Ship
NORTHAMPTON,
CONSISTING OF
The Undermentioned Articles,
VIZ

Hodgſon's Pale Ale, ſome choice Old Hock, Burgundy, Claret and Port Wine from the firſt houſes in London.—Madeira and Shery in Caſks, Rum Shrub, Raſpberry and Cherry Brandy, Pine Cheeſe, Weſtmorland Hams, Pickled Tongues, Raſpberry Jam, Red and Black Curant Jelly, Raſpberry Vinegar and Bottled Fruts, Bloom Raiſins, Currants and Italian Maccaroni, Oilman Stores, conſiſting of Pickled Cauliflowers, Gherkins, Piccalili, Samphire, Walnut, ſliced Cucumber, Onions, French Beans, Cucumber and Mellon, Mangoes, French Olives, Capers, Eſſence of Anchovies, Harvey's Fiſh Sauce, fine Muſhroom Catſup, fine Oil, Engliſh Vinegar, and Durham Muſtard, a Select and Elegant Aſſortment of Haberdaſhery, containing ſome of the moſt faſhionable Italian Muſlins, Purple, Crimſon, and Yellow Caſſamiers, Striped and Plain Imperial Nett Coloured Lace, &c. Black and Coloured Silk Handkerchiefs, plain and Figured, Coloured and White, Satin and Sarſenet Ribbon, Ladies long ſpider net Thread and Tambour'd Lace Sleeves, Gentlemens and Ladies Gloves of all kinds.—An Extenſive aſſortment of Glaſs and Earthern Ware containing, Table and Wall Shades, Cut wine Glaſſes, Decanters, a variety of Goblets and Tumbers, Water Cups, Butter Baſons, Milk Bowls, Cut Oval Salts, Cruet Stands, Vaſe Lamps, Extra Shades and Rich cut ſmelling Bottles, a ſmall Aſſortment of complete Table Services of Eartherwate with enamelled and rich Burniſhed Borders, with hot water Plates &c. Tea and Milk Pots.—Gentlemens Heſſian, Military and Jockey Boots, and Ladies Shoes, Family Medicine Cheſts, Perfumery from Smyth, Stationary of all kinds with a few Quires of fine Drawing Paper, Playing Cards, Gentlemen and Ladies Silk and Cotton Stockings, Superfine Broad Cloth, Gentlemens round Hats and Military folding do. Ladies Straw Hats with the beſt and moſt faſhionable white ruff Hats faſhionably trimmed with elegant oſtrich Feathers &c. Childrens Hats. A few ſetts of very handſome Knives and Forks with Deſert do. A complete aſſortment of Table Covers and Stew Pans, Soop Tureens. Tea and Coffee Potts, Braſs Lacquered Door Locks, Commode Handles, Iron Cheſts, Barr Iron, Sheet Lead, Corks, Snuff, &c. &c.

N. B. Mr. FAWELL will expoſe for Sale on Thurſday and Friday next, a choice aſſortment of Europe Manufactured MUSLINS particularly cheap.

J. BRANSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of the Settlemant, that he has juſt opened a ſmall aſſortment of Perſians of colours, Black Queens Silk, Rich White ditto, Black Velvet, Sarſenet, and a variety of Elegant figured and Check Silk Handkerchiefs.

Madras, March 2, 1808.

By order of the Prize Agent.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On SATURDAY, the 5th Inſtant,
THE UNDERMENTIONED,
CAPTURED BY
His Majeſty's Ship
CORNWALLIS,
Captain Johnſton.

A QUANTITY of Piece Goods both Europe and Country; one ſix and a quarter Inch Hawſer about 130 fathoms, 11 Boxes of Wax, 2 Boxes of Preſerves, 5000 Bars of Copper, a quantity of Loaf Sugar, a variety of valuable Gold Neck Chains and a variety of other articles.

Catalogues are in hand.

Inſurance Office.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED,
THAT THE CONCERNS OF THE
Old Madras Inſurance Company,
WILL BE TRANSFERRED
ON THE
FIRST OF NEXT MONTH,
TO
Meſſrs. Adrian De Fries & Co.
and all applications from that period for Inſurances are to be made to them as
AGENTS OF THE SAID COMPANY.

Madras, *February 27, 1808.*

Excellent Madeira Wines.

Meſſieurs Harington and Co.
HAVE FOR DISPOSAL
MOST EXCELLENT AND APPROVED
MADEIRA WINES,
AT THE SEVERAL PRICES OF
275, 225, and 180 Pagodas
PER PIPE.
THEY HAVE ALSO JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
CARBONELL'S CLARET.

Madras, 26th February, 1808.

For Private Sale.

THAT Commodious dwelling Houſe, ſituated near the Three Mile Stone, conſiſting of two Halls, 32 feet by 20; ſix Rooms, four of them twenty feet ſquare, two eleven feet by twenty, a front and a large incloſed Back Verandah, with ſuitable out-houſes, all Terraced—Coach Houſe and Stabling for ſix Horſes, and a Stall for Cows—the Ground containing near eleven Cawnies of Ground, ſtocked with the choiceſt Fruit Trees, and well ſupplied with good Water, during the dryneſs of laſt Year, the Tank and two Wells ſupplied the Garden with ſufficient Water.

For particulars enquire of Mr. John Wright, at the above Garden, or at Mr. Henry Wright's at the Beach.

Advertiſement.

THE GUARD SHIP KITTY, will Sail for the Weſt coaſt of Sumatra in 8 days, and will take in Freight for any of the Ports upon Moderate terms.

Apply to Meſſrs. Dalrymple and Greig,
Beach Buildings, March 1, 1808.

Advertiſement.

THE BOOKS advertiſed in laſt week's Paper continues yet on Sale at the Courier Office.

[illegible] be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY, next, the 3d March,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
THE EFFECTS OF
THOMAS KENT, Esq.
CONSISTING OF

AN Elegant Plated Soup Tureen, four Vegetable Diſhes and covers, with ſtands and heaters—and four Sauce Tureens with covers to match—a Plated ſtand with a Gobular Tea Urn in centre—and two ſmall ditto, on each ſide for Tea and Coffee.

Two Quadrants, a Sextant, a ſet of Charts, a box of Reeves's colours, a Spy Glaſs, a caſe of Piſtols, a Couch with bed, a Sea Cot, a ſmall Cheſt of Drawers, a Metal Watch, two Veils, three pieces of fine Bengal plain Muſlin, a Palankeen, 4 Trunks, a quantity of brown Hides and Boot Legs, with Soles complete, alſo a quantity of Wearing Apparel, 20 pieces of brown Nankeen.

AND

A new Bengal Bandy Harneſs.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN.

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY next, the 7th Inſtant,
Sale to Commence
At 10 o'clock,

A SELECTION of valuable Books, among which are a few Latin and Perſian Works.

Hand Bills of which will be publiſhed.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 3d Inſtant,
AT 12 o'clock,

SIX whole, and 12 half cheſts of Urquhart and Robertſon's Claret, Imported on the Honorable Company's ſhip Sarah Chriſtianah.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 3d Inſtant,
AT 1 O'CLOCK,

A FIELD Officer's Tent, a Baggage and Neceſſary do.

ALSO

A Capital Bay Arab Horſe with a Bandy and Harneſs.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
To-morow THURSDAY, the 3d March,
At half paſt One o'Clock,

A STRONG Serviceable HORSE with a neat BANDY and Harneſs.

A handſome Bengal Palanqueen neatly fitted up, with Red Morocco.

Bedding and Chintz Covers,

AND

A neat Palanqueen with Moons.

For Private Sale.

A VERY Airy and complete Upper Roomed Houſe, with ſuitable Out-offices ſituated at Purſewauk;

For further particulars, apply to JAMES DOBBIN.

For Private Sale.

A HOUSE and Garden very pleaſantly ſituated at Perambore.

For further particulars apply to JAMES DOBBIN.

Madras,—*Printed By* WILLIAM MALLIS, Fort, *Oppoſite St. Mary's Church.*

*** It is requeſted that thoſe Subscribers to the Courier who are occaſionally changing their reſidence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the [Printer who will pay attention to] their orders, any Subſcribers at the Preſidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requeſted to give information of the ſame in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.